

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

Foreign News.

[We continue our telegraphic summary of War News received by the *Yankee*, the latest date being June 26.]

Affairs in N. Carolina.

New York, June 12.—The transport steamer *Albany*, from Newbern, N. C., the 9th, has arrived. The concurrent testimony of deserters leaves no doubt that the long smouldering fires of revolution are breaking out in the interior of North Carolina, and that the disaffection has reached a point far beyond even the significant intimation of the journals of that State. Several thousand armed refugees from the conscription have been for weeks entrenched in the mountains, with military, successfully defying the Confederate authorities.

The Unionists in Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina have organized a powerful force, and are joined by thousands of deserters and conscripts, to whom protection is guaranteed against the rebel government. Rebel citizens have petitioned Gov. Vance for protection against this organization, and Vance replied that he had no troops to send and they must protect themselves. 20,000 insurgents have openly offered to join the Union army as soon as a military post is established.

Newbern, N. C., June 1st.—Gen. Wilde, who came here recently, to organize an African brigade, is meeting with very good success. Foster considers this splendid paper for black troops to operate in. The opposition papers of this State are very severe on the deserters and original seceders, who, according to the utterances of the Raleigh Standard, special organ of Gov. Vance, will never be allowed to hold any office of honor or trust whatever in North Carolina. From the same source it appears that Jeff. Davis has been given to understand by Gov. Vance that the fate of the rebellion must be decided in Virginia, and that in no case will the Confederate army be allowed to make a stand in North Carolina and deluge her fields with blood, but must, when they leave Virginia, retire into the Cotton States, and end the conflict where it began.

Negro Soldiers.

Harrisburg, Penn., June 12.—Gov. Curtin has issued a general order stating that colored troops will be mustered into the service of the United States, and forbidding colored men from leaving the State to join organizations in other States.

New York, June 11.—The *Evening Post* says the Committee of citizens who recently visited Washington, to lay before the President the project of raising a division of 100,000 colored soldiers, reported that the President fully approves of the proposition, declaring himself ready, as soon as a sufficient number could be raised, to make them a part of the regular army. It should be deemed expedient here would create a department so as to enable him to carry out his combination of white and black regiments. A series of public meetings in the rural counties are to be held to initiate the measure.

Stanton has given assurance within a day or two of his purpose to protect the negro soldiers in the service of the United States, at all hazards. He will hold white rebels as hostages for the safe delivery of loyal negro soldiers, who may fall into the hands of the enemy. If a negro soldier is hung by Jeff. Davis, a white rebel soldier will instantly be executed. An announcement to that effect will soon be made. It is said that Mr. Stanton is sanguine of raising a colored army 200,000 strong, before the year closes.

From Georgia.

From rebel sources we learn of the occupation and subsequent destruction of the town of Darien, Georgia, by our forces. This town is situated on the Altamaha river, sixty miles southeast of Savannah. We have also a report that ten iron clads appeared at Brunswick, in the same place, that the rebel iron *Florida* has been captured, and that a large force of rebel troops is situated on the Tattle river, eighty miles S.W. of Savannah.

The rebel iron steamer *Florida* was captured in Warsaw Sound, near Savannah, June 16, by the monitors *Petropoff* and *Weehawken*.

From Charleston.

The *Times*' special telegram says Admiral Dahlgren (a day was ordered to take command at a Cabinet meeting, to Charleston to take command. Gen. Milroy, it is understood, has been relieved of his command.

Boston, June 22.—A letter from the fleet blockading Charleston says: On the evening of the 12th the rebel batteries on Morris Island opened fire on the troops on Folly Island. The gunboats *Panama* and *Governor McDougall* steamed up to within gun range of the rebel batteries and opened a deadly fire from their heavy guns. The Federal battery on Folly Island also opened its fire, and for three hours shot and shell fell thick and fast. The rebel shot fell short, while those from our batteries and gunboats burst in the midst of the rebel batteries. The fire lasted until sunset, but with what result is uncertain. The rebels were seen carrying off the dead and wounded during the engagement. The rebel rans came from behind Fort Sumter and steamed down the harbor two miles, but took no part. The same night the whole roadstead and shipping were brilliantly illuminated by an extensive conflagration in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, June 5th.—A letter from General Hunter to Jeff. Davis has just been published, which says "The United States flag must protect all its defenders, white or black. Several negroes in the employ of the Government, in the Western Department, have been cruelly murdered by your authorities, and eight others sold into slavery. Every outrage of this kind against the laws of war and humanity, which may take place in this Department, shall be followed by the immediate execution of the rebel highest in rank in my possession—man for man. These executions will take place for every one murdered, or sold into slavery worse than death. On your shoulders will rest the responsibility of inaugurating this barbarous policy; and you will be held responsible in this world and the world to come, for all the blood thus shed."

Rebel Raid into Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 20.—Dispatches have been received at the Governor's office stating that some two hundred rebel cavalry crossed the Ohio river below Louisville, endeavoring to destroy the bridges on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad between Orleans and Salem, had a fight with some guards in which three of the latter were wounded and twenty captured. Forces have been ordered down the river to intercept the rebel retreat. Morton has issued his proclamation calling 15,000 six months men to march immediately to protect the Ohio river border.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 20th.—Dispatches have been received announcing the capture of sixty guerrillas of the band now scouring the southwestern counties. Orders have been given for their confinement in the Penitentiary at Jeffersonville, where they will be held by the civil authorities as murderers, until it can be shown that they were regularly mustered into the service of the Confederate Army. They married the Sheriff of Crawford County. Fifty guerrillas were also captured yesterday at Blue River Island, on the Ohio. Last night the Jeffersonville down train was fired into twenty eight miles from town by guerrillas, but no damage was done.

GUERRILLAS, June 23.—The exact whereabouts of the rebels who crossed into Indiana on Sunday morning is not known.

Doings of Rebel Pirates.

A rebel pirate, carrying three guns and holding British colors, is reported to have captured a fishing schooner off Nantucket, on the 17th.

The pirates *Alabama* and *Virginia* were at Bahia on the 14th—the latter being rigged without her armament.

On the night of the 11th a large English steamer attempted to run into Charleston, but was fired into and sunk by our blockaders. The officers and crew of the ship escaped, but the vessel was a total loss.

U. S. Marshal Murray, of New York, has received a letter from Daniel Sargeant, U. S. Consul Agent at Matchtown, Bahamas, dated June 16th, in which the following interesting postscript is taken: "By an arrival from St. Thomas, via Port Au Prince, we just learn that Semmes and three of his officers have been transferred at St. Thomas on board a gun frigate just out from England. The new craft is named the *Georgia* and has, it is said, two heavier guns than any on the *Alabama*."

Boston, June 25th.—Capt. Snow, of the schooner *Sarah E. Stone*, reports that he spoke off Gay Head yesterday the schooner *Western Light* with a deck load of men, put on board the pirate *Tacony*. The *Western Light* reported that the pirate had destroyed upward of a dozen vessels yesterday and the day before.

New York, June 24th.—A steamer from Havana the 20th, run via Porto Rico, has arrived. News reached Havana, said to have been brought by the British mail steamer from St. Thomas to Porto Rico, that the *Alabama* was in Santa Cruz, and that the *Vanderbilt* got up steam, and went to attack her. Heavy firing in the direction of Santa Cruz was heard, but the cause was not ascertained. The English mail steamer *Trevelyan* arrived on the 21st, when the facts will be known. The Spanish Government has granted permission to tear down the walls of Havana.

New York, June 15th.—The whaling schooner *King Fisher* was captured and burned by the pirate *Alabama* March 22d, in latitude 12° 20' north; longitude 25°. The ship *Loisa Hatch* was captured April 5th in latitude 38° longitude 26° 27'. The brig *Arabella*, from Aspinwall, has arrived and reports she was boarded by the pirate *Tacony* on the 12th in latitude 28° 20', longitude 74° 30', and was taken as a prize, but was released on a bond for forty thousand dollars. The pirate Captain is reported as destroying two vessels the same day, and he said he intended to destroy all vessels captured thereafter. A Panama letter states that the Captain of the American ship *George Green* reports he saw a ship on fire off Cape Horn, and prepared to go to her assistance, when he discovered a steamer with the rebel flag bearing down for him. Another large American ship appeared, when the *George Green* escaped. It is thought that steamer was the British steamer *Fuzigama* bound for San Francisco.

Late Telegrams.

Vallandigham has been nominated for Governor by the Democracy of Ohio. Like Governor Harris of Tennessee and Claib. Jackson of Missouri, he has been given to understand by Gov. Vance that the fate of the rebellion must be decided in Virginia, and that in no case will the Confederate army be allowed to make a stand in North Carolina and deluge her fields with blood, but must, when they leave Virginia, retire into the Cotton States, and end the conflict where it began.

A passenger by one of the San Francisco steamers to Panama was robbed some time since of a bar of gold worth \$1,024. He telegraphed his loss to the San Francisco detectives, and they tracked some of the steamship employees close to the bar of gold, was found. The officers receive half for their trouble.

The Confederate Loan suffered a considerable fall, in consequence of the American news, receding to four per cent. discount, but rallying subsequently to three per cent. In Paris, a notice of seizure of the proceeds of the Confederate Loan had been served on Erlanger & Co., at the instance of Dupuis & Co., shipowners at Havre, who alleged that they had a claim on the Confederate Government, for a million of francs, for the wilful destruction of one of their ships. The tribunal granted, however, to annul the seizure.

SOMETHING OF DR. SCOTT.—Paris correspondence dated 15th May of the *New York Herald* says: Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D., formerly of New Orleans and recently of San Francisco—which places he found rather too warm to suit him, on account of his openly expressed secession sympathies—has been spending a short time in Paris. Dr. Scott was about leaving here for a trip to Russia, when he received "a call" from a portion of his old congregation in San Francisco, who offer to build him a new church and pay him a salary of \$10,000 per year. The Doctor left here yesterday for England, and will soon leave for California.

COMMANDER OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—The effort to have Gen. Hooker removed and a successor appointed more competent to the position has so far failed, chiefly on account of the urgency of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, who professes unbounded faith in General Hooker's capacity and generalship. It is reported that a vote was taken in the cabinet, touching the reappointment of Hooker to his old position, and that it secured the votes of Sec. Seward, Blair and Upham. The President it is understood, has decided that there shall be no change in the army. Gen. Halleck will also retain his present position.

CAPTURE OF PUEBLA.—The battle of San Lorenzo, in which Comonfort's army of 25,000 men was defeated and completely broken up, took place on the 8th May. President Juarez, indignant at the inaction of Comonfort, went to him with the Minister of War, and insisted on an immediate siege, or, if he refused, supply the suffering garrison with provisions. Comonfort commenced to move on the 6th; on the 7th he was within a league of Puebla, and on the morning of the next day at 5 o'clock, General Bazama attacked them with 12,000 men. In an hour and a half the Mexican army was completely overthrown, with a loss of all its guns, provisions, ammunition, wagons, and 300 miles packed with provisions for the garrison. The Mexicans were then ordered to use their cannon on the pursuing French, but the latter were so mixed with the retreating forces that friend and foe would have suffered alike. Comonfort estimates his loss at 1800; that of the French at 1000. President Juarez has appointed General Ortega to command the fragments of the army. Ortega made no daily during the battle.

BURNING OF A CALIFORNIA BOUND SHIP.—A private telegram, just received here from New York, of today's date, says that the ship *Crown Point*, bound from New York to San Francisco, burned by the Confederate privateer *Florida* on the 13th May. The *Crown Point* sailed from New York on 9th of April, consigned to George Howes & Co. Her cargo consisted of 275 half bbls. dried apples, 25 hbls. bacon, 225 lbs. boots and shoes, 2,250 lbs. cases, 200 hbls. coal, 118 pkgs. of goods, 191 cases hams, 80 tons pig iron, 288 bbls and 252 pkgs. iron, 2,750 pkgs. fruit, 500 cases of sugar, 500 cases of starch, 50 hbls. and 225 bbls. sugar, 200 cases of rice, 15 cases tobacco, 500 cases of whiskey, 125 baskets wine—besides unspecified merchandise.

PACIFIC PRIVATEERS.—The captain of the American ship *George Green*, which arrived at Callao on the 15th of May, reports having seen a ship on fire soon after he had rounded Cape Horn. Capt. Leach was preparing to give assistance when he discovered a steamer, which he could make out carried the Confederate flag, bearing down on him with all speed. The following is his report: April 14, 1863, fresh breezes and hazy; at 2 p. m. Cape Horn, bore N. W. 15 miles. The haze clearing up, saw two vessels astern, one of them a steamer. In a few moments after saw the vessel that was in company with the steamer on fire, and the steamer heading for the *George Green*, under steam and sail, coming up very fast. At 3 p. m., he being about 4 miles astern and in our wake, the atmosphere getting clearer, saw a large double topped yard ship, (no doubt American,) off our lee quarter on the same tack as ourselves. For a few minutes after the steamer kept off for him, and gaining on him very fast, with steam and sail. At dark he was about 3 miles from the ship; as soon as I lost sight of him at the point of the moon, I took ship to the north and north west. She was a very long vessel, bark rigged, had no topgallantmasts aloft, but had topmast crossrees and caps for fitting topgallant masts; she had her fore and main topmasts, foremast, two jibs, fore topmast stay sail and spanker set, and no yards on her mizzen mast. She was painted with a white streak, with a tier of ports fore and aft; her smoke stack was painted white, and she appeared to be a very fast vessel. [Signed] THOMAS LEACH.

Attested: J. E. Lovejoy, Consul.

The dispatches to day bring the war somewhat nearer to us in California than is comfortable. A pirate has appeared off Cape Horn, and is destroying vessels there. If it remains there, or seeks the Pacific, it will seriously cripple our trade with the Northern States—as well as the import and the export, and that embraces wool, hides, cereals, wine and other staples. If, with all the men-of-war afloat in the Atlantic, the *Alabama* was allowed to continue her career of destruction for now nearly a year, what hope can we have of catching a pirate in these waters with the vessels we have at our command? It is possible that those who, a short time ago, opposed so violently every effort to stop up some of the loopholes in the protection of the commerce of California, will, before long, have ample measure to change their opinions.—*Alta*.

Sea-side Cottage! FOR SALE!

AT WAIKIKI, THE HOLDSWORTH

Cottage recently improved, and in good repair; contains one large parlor commanding a fine view of the sea and Diamond Head, with dining room and sleeping room, and two large terraces enclosed with hedges. The whole enclosed by a well built fence. The location is unequalled for a summer residence, and the fine sea bathing and refreshing coolness are unsurpassed. The premises will be sold on favorable terms if applied for soon.

H. W. SEVERANCE.

Miscellaneous.

Vallandigham ran the blockade from Wilmington, and is going to Nassau, and from thence to Canada.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says there is a rumor that "Extra Billy" Smith, just elected Governor of Virginia, was killed in the battle of Winchester.

WASHINGTON, June 22d.—The Richmond *Dispatch* contains dispatches from Savannah, which announce the capture of the Confederate ironclad steamer *Panama*, after an action of thirty minutes.

New York, June 25th.—A special Washington telegram says that information was received yesterday that all the buildings recently occupied by our army for storage, supplies, etc., at Aquia Creek, were burned on Tuesday by the rebels.

New York, June 22d.—The steamer *Dudley*, from Newbern, has arrived. Gen. Wild's colored brigade now numbers between 2000 and 3000, and enlistments are going on at the rate of from fifty to one hundred per day.

Panama, June 22d.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 19th has the following significant paragraph: "Richmond is about to be deprived of defence afforded by the proximity of Lee's army, part of which is already in the valley, and probably in Maryland. The rest will probably follow, and hence they cannot be brought instantly to our assistance, if we should need them."

The Jackson *Mississippian* of the 11th states that on the previous Sunday the Yankees visited the plantation of Jeff. Davis, and rifled it, completely destroying every thing of value, including the household and kitchen furniture, etc., on the premises, and carrying off every negro. The plantation of Joe Davis, a brother of Jeff. Davis, was treated in the same way.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The President has issued a Proclamation stating that the rebels are threatening to invade Maryland, Western Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. Therefore, he calls into the service one hundred thousand men from those States as follows: 50,000 men from Maryland, 10,000 from Western Virginia, to be mustered into the service of the United States forthwith, and serve six months from the date of mustering, unless sooner discharged.

Governor Todd has issued a proclamation calling for 35,000 volunteers for the defence of the border.

ALBANY, June 16th.—Governor Seymour has received a telegram from Washington, calling for 20,000 militia immediately.

We learn from the letter of a gentleman, says the *Chicago Tribune*, who was through the recent brilliant campaign of Gen. Grant, up to the time the enemy crossed the long complements of Gen. Grant, that in the retreat towards Vicksburg, that in starting on the movement, the General dismounted himself of everything, setting an example to his officers and men. He took neither a horse nor a servant, overcoat nor blanket, nor sword, nor camp chest, not even a clean shirt. His only baggage consisted of a tooth brush. He shared all the hardships of the private soldier, sleeping in the front and in the open air, and eating hard tack and salt pork. He wore no sword, and the only thing to mark him as a military man, was his two stars on his undressed military coat. On the battlefield he was omnipresent, riding everywhere, generally alone, into the very thickest of the fight, inspiring the troops by his impetuousness and his brave heart.

The *New York Evening Post* states "on the highest authority" that our Government has neither by agents nor by any other way sought to buy or obtain English vessels, but has even refused to purchase English ships to be used in the war.

Referring to Gov. Lubbock, of Texas, the 5th of February, his message to the Confederate Legislature of Texas, whereof an official pamphlet has reached us. We learn from it that Texas has contributed 65,000 men to the rebel armies, or 4,773 in excess of her highest popular vote—which is as if New York had sent 700,000 men into the war. He estimates that between the ages of sixteen and sixty, but 27,000 remain in the State, and that the remainder of the placed men in time of battle had been very nearly exhausted three months ago. Yet the rebel authorities keep crying give! give!

WOODVILLE, Miss., June 14.—Grierson's cavalry, 1,000 strong, with 8 pieces of artillery, attacked Logan at Clinton, yesterday. Logan's forces were 400 strong, with several pieces of artillery. Grierson drove them back six miles, capturing two pieces of artillery, and killing and capturing 35. Our own loss was but two killed and several wounded. The enemy sent several shells into the town, killing one man.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—One opinion is entertained in quarters likely to be acquainted with the fact, that not a man has been detached from Bragg's army since Grant opened the siege of Vicksburg. General Rosecrans has found means to keep himself so thoroughly informed as to Bragg's designs, and he has so constantly threatened Bragg with an attack in force, that he has deemed it imprudent to weaken his force in the least, even for the purpose of attempting the capture of Vicksburg. This was his policy up to the present, Rosecrans is believed to be contributing more towards permanent triumph, than he could even by such a victory as that of Stone River.

Later From Japan.

The brig *Cartee* arrived yesterday, says the *Alta* of June 20, from Kanagawa, where she was due on the 12th May, three days later intelligence. The news is embraced in the following extract from a letter addressed to C. W. Brooks & Co., of this city:

YOKOHAMA, Japan, May 11th, 1863.

Since my last I have little to add in the way of news. War is inevitable, I think, and the whole Japan trade will be ruined for the present. I believe it will be a very unsatisfactory one on the part of the English Government, and of long duration. From the nature of the country it can only be guerrilla war. The American residents have long anticipated their coming. Now is the time for some active Americans to repay the English Government for the *Alabama*, by sending a couple of *20's* to the Japanese Government at once. They would be very likely to give it. The time for settlement expires on the 25th, and then the English and French Admirals intend taking possession of the city. But I think the Japanese will burn it to the ground, as they are moving, even to the straits in the houses.

B. F. SNOW.

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. 373-1y

MANILA CIGARS.

105,000 MANILA CIGARS, No. 2 Havana shape. For sale to arrive per "COMET" from San Francisco.

373-1m H. HACKFELD & Co.

WIGHTMAN & HARDIE,

SUCCESSORS TO FRANK BAKER,

416 and 418 Clay Street,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS!

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,

Upholstery Goods,

AND PAPER HANGINGS.

For sale in quantities to suit. 373-3m

1863. SUGAR AND MOLASSES

FROM KAIWIKI PLANTATION, FIRST CROP!

Now coming in, and for sale by MELCHERS & Co. 373-3m

European.

Dates to June 12.

New York, June 21.—The steamer *New York* from Liverpool the 10th and Queenstown the 11th, has arrived. A heavy arrival of cotton at Liverpool had taken place including 800 bales from Nassau by the steamer *Miriam*, which was chased and boarded by the gunboat *Toga*, but allowed to proceed after an examination. It is stated that the *Miriam* has on board a beater of dispatches from Richmond to the Confederate Agents in Europe.

The French Government intend to send strong reinforcements to Mexico. One hundred thousand men and large quantities of war material go forward forthwith.

Engagements in Poland continue active, with no perceptible results.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Cunningham requested opening negotiations with Washington for the suppression of the slave trade in the Southern States.

It was reported that the French Emperor seriously contemplated before long certain reforms, particularly in respect to the liberty of the press, liberty of speech, and ministerial principles.

The amount subscribed in England for the memorial to Prince Albert £54,441, (over \$272,000.) Seven designs for the memorial have been submitted, and Mr. St. James is now selecting.

The two sons of Garibaldi and a large circle of friends are now with him at Caprea. The heart of Garibaldi is set on going to England, and he also takes much interest in the struggle now going on in Poland.

European advices bring a report that Earl Russell has taken a very bold diplomatic step in advance of the Western allies of England, on the Polish question. He is said to have proposed to Russia a plan of peace, combining independence for Poland. The plan of proposal is thus stated:

First.—The conclusion of an armistice for one year. Second.—The Polish Fortresses to continue to be garrisoned by Russian troops. Third.—The immediate institution of a Polish Administration. Fourth.—No individual implicated in the Rebellion to be arrested or brought to trial.

The Cabinet of the Tuilleries, it is said, has eagerly associated itself with that of St. James in the presentation of these demands, but it was thought the Czar would refuse to entertain them.

FRENCH ARMY AND NAVY.—The Paris correspondent of the *London Times* says it is supposed that next year the French army will be reduced to the nominal state of 400,000 men and 15,700 horses for France and Algeria, and 188 ships afloat with a crew of 38,250. It appears that there are at present 418,804 troops under arms, of which 16,200 are in Rome, 19,800 in Cochinchina, 34,800 in Mexico; and further, that his distant expeditions compel France to maintain 300 ships and a crew of 47,500 men.

VICTOR EMANUEL'S MARRIAGE.—The King of Italy has just concluded a Morges marriage with the beautiful Rosina, whom he first saw on the battlefield of Magenta. She is the daughter of a simple drummer in the army, but the king's partiality has since made her a countess of Miraflores. So ardent is his love for her, that he told his Minister, who tried to dissuade him from taking this step, that he would sooner renounce his crown than the marriage with bella Rosina. He is indeed *il re gallant uomo*.

Dr. Russell wrote the description of the Prince's wedding for the *London Times*, and was paid \$500 for his work, and will have the benefit of its publication in the English papers. The sale of all the English papers containing an account of this event was very extensive.

London is very much agitated just now over a bill before parliament to prevent the selling of beer between 11 o'clock at night on Saturday, and 6 o'clock on Monday. The police classes who cannot afford wine, will not have to drink water or gin, supposing the bill passes.

A NEW THEATRE IN LONDON.—A new theater company has been organized in London with a capital of \$625,000, in shares of \$125 each. It is to be under the management of the Duke of Devonshire. The principal theater will be erected on the site of the Haymarket. The company has also acquired the leasehold of nearly an acre of land on the corner of Westminster-bridge, with frontage on the bridge, in the Westminster-bridge-road, and also on the river facing the houses of Parliament; including the Westminster theater, its whole stock of scenery wardrobe, properties, and machinery. On a portion of this ground will be erected, among other buildings, a large painting room, machinery works, and property manufactory, to serve both theaters.

THE MOUNT CENIS TUNNEL.—Some very interesting particulars of this vast undertaking have just been furnished to the *Lower House* of the Italian Parliament by the Minister for Public Works. The length of the tunnel is over eight miles. Its northern opening is some 4,500 feet above the sea level. From this point it rises gradually up to a distance of 20,000 feet to middle of the gallery, whence it slopes gradually to its northern opening at a height of about 4,000 feet above the sea level. The tunnel was begun in 1857, and at the present time has attained a length of nearly 8,000 feet. The engineer thinks the whole undertaking will be achieved in about twelve and a half years. The total expense will be 65,000,000 francs. One thousand six hundred and twenty workmen are now employed on the work.

J. WORTH,

Dealer in General Merchandise, Hilo, Hawaii. Ships supplied with requisite at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. Bills of exchange wanted. 373-1y

C. H. LEWIS, J. G. DICKSON,

LEWIS & DICKSON,

Dealers in Lumber and Building Materials, Fort St. Honolulu. 373-1y

GUNNY BAGS!

FOR SALE BY H. HACKFELD & Co. 373-1m

LITTLE GIANT! FAMILY SEWING MACHINE CO.

MILNER & BUCKLIN, Agents,

No. 203 Montgomery St., Russ Block, SAN FRANCISCO.

Price \$25. Worth \$50.

TO PRACTICALLY DEVELOP and perfect the Sewing Machine art is to carry it to the point of the smallest portion of the civilized world; but to render the Sewing Machine art in the highest degree useful is necessary. 1. To invest the machine with every last and every clasp attachment and every fancy and complicated contrivance. 2. It must be simple in its construction throughout, that it may be easily understood and readjusted. 3. It must be certain in its results. 4. It must be adapted to a great range of work, as most families can have but one machine for all kinds of sewing. 5. It should be strong and durable in all its parts. The above and many other qualities of the Little Giant Family Sewing Machine. It is an easy task to offer high-sounding references and mentions—and with ear to publish numerous testimonials—which is of no earthly service to the buyer, since the poorest machines furnished in the greatest abundance, and that too by necessity, to conceal their lack of merit. The Little Giant Sewing Machine has passed the fiery ordeal of all machines, both high and low, for the past year, and the severe scrutiny of the most skeptical, but has come out unscathed, and now stands before the public as the BEST family sewing machine in use. Cast of all machines are advertised daily at low and half prices, which are deemed worthy the public well know. We, therefore, would seek simply to establish the pre-eminence of the merits of our machine in comparison with the high priced machines. Every machine warranted and kept in order free of charge. Recollect, price only \$25.

N. B.—We have no connection with any other agency, firm, or company whatever. A full supply of Machines, NEEDLES, Needles, Sizing Twists, and everything pertaining to Sewing Machines, constantly on hand, wholesale or retail. All orders promptly attended to. Agents supplied on liberal terms.

MILNER & BUCKLIN,

General Agents for the Little Giant Family Sewing Machines, 203 Montgomery Street, Russ Block, 373-3m

BY H. W. SEVERANCE.

BY J. H. COLE.

GENERAL SALE.

THIS DAY!

THURSDAY, - - - July 23d,

At 10 o'clock, A. M., at Sales Room, will be sold

New Goods ex *Yankee*!

Involve of California Wines, Barrels Salmon, Potatoes, Bary, Bags of Garlie, Crushed Sugar, Hoop Shirts, Cheating Tobacco, Cotton Duck, Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Water Crackers, Oyster Crackers, Butter Crackers, Soda Crackers, Boston Crackers.

Lot of Books and Pamphlets, And a VARIETY of SUNDRIES.

General Sale Merchandise & Sundries.

On Wednesday, - - - July 29,

At 10 o'clock, A. M., at Sales Room.

ON SATURDAY, August 15,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

ON THE PREMISES, WILL BE sold, 1 year's lease of the Canton Hotel and Premises, including the Store and Bowling Alleys, with privilege of an extension of the same for a longer term, at a price the name of the premises are now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be leased by public auction, unless disposed of prior to the 15th inst.

H. W. SEVERANCE, Auctioneer.

THE SUCCEEDING TRIPS OF THE "KILAUEA" WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

Monday, - - - - -	Aug. 10
Thursday, - - - - - <td>Aug. 20</td>	Aug. 20
Monday, - - - - - <td>Sept. 3</td>	Sept. 3
Thursday, - - - - - <td>Sept. 14</td>	Sept. 14
Monday, - - - - - <td>Sept. 24</td>	Sept. 24

Honolulu, June 22, 1863. (370) Agents H. S. N. Co.

N. B.—Parties forwarding correspondence by the steamer *Kilauea*, not in the mail bags, are requested to have it duly stamped, and it will be conducive to the safe delivery of such correspondence, if it is forwarded through the Post Office instead of being sent down to the vessel, as the great number of letters now so received, renders it difficult for the supercargo to collect and sort them.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE!

THE UNDERSIGNED APPOINTED EX-ECUTOR of the last will and testament of Chas. Brewer 2d, deceased, which was admitted to Probate on the 20th instant, hereby gives notice that he has assumed the trust, and that all persons owing debts to the said Chas. Brewer 2d's Estate, are required to pay the same to me, and all persons having any of the Estate of the said Chas. Brewer 2d in their possession, are requested to deliver the same to me.

F. S. PRATT, Executor of Chas. Brewer 2d. 370-5d

Honolulu, June 22, 1863.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

SUPERIOR CALIFORNIA FLOUR!

FOR FAMILY USE!

PER 'Young Hector' and 'Comet,'

CASTLE & COOKE.

WAILUKU MILL.

MAUI FLOUR COMPANY.

NEW CROP OF WHEAT.

HAVE NOW IN THE MARKET AND For sale at the store of the undersigned:

Extra superfine Flour, Superfine Flour, Wheat Meal, Cracked Wheat, Corn Meal, Graham Flour, Middlings, Shorts, Bran, Ground Horse Feed, Cracked Corn, Wheat Chicken Feed.

A. D. CARTWRIGHT, Old Fellows' Hall. 370-3m

FAMILY GROCERY & FEED STORE!

TEAS!

ODD FELLOWS HALL!

New Goods. New Goods.

NEW LAYER RAISINS, New Cal. Cream Cheese, Fresh Picnic Crackers, Jenny Lind Cakes, Ginger Snaps, Soda Crackers, Boston Crackers, Fresh Corn Meal, Santa Clara Mill Flour, Golden Gate, Kingsford's Corn Starch, Clark's " "

Cal. Potatoes, Cal. Smoked Salmon, Cal. Potato Bread, Boston Ham, Cal. Vermicelli, Cal. Macaroni, Fresh Honey in comb, Fresh Prunes, KRULL'S DAIRY BUTTER!

For sale by A. D. CARTWRIGHT. 369-2m

PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO take Ambrotypes and Photographs. Also Cartes de Visite in a style second to none. Specimens can be seen at the Gallery, next door to the Post Office, over the P. C. Advertiser Office.

H. L. CHASE. 372-3m

1863! PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION SUGAR.

1863

Crop now coming in. For sale by 369-3m ALDRICH, WALKER & Co.

BY J. H. COLE.

Continuation Of the Sale of Wednesday Inst, of Balance of NEW GOODS Ex BARK *YANKEE*!

THE STEAMER

Will leave Honolulu

"KILAUEA,"

Will leave Honolulu

Thursday, July 30

At half-past 4 o'clock, for LAHAINA, KALEPOLO, MAKEE'S LANDING, KEALAKERUA, KAILUA, KAWAHIA, HONOLULU, and HILO.

THE STEAM SCHOONER "ANNIE LAURIE!"

On the return of the "Annie Laurie" from Kaula,